THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

H. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copies, 2 cents. To be delivered by carriers, $10 per annum; $5 for six months; $2.60 for three months.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address to the Publishers.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sel. ect Information, and Valuable Reading for the Family

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The Weekly will be always promptly sent on the day of publication, and no paper will be sent longer than is paid for.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1871. NO. 236.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Petition of the Atchison Branch Adversely Decided.

Bowen's Petition for Pardon—Internal Revenue Cases at Baltimore—Unpleasant Relations Between Boutwell and Pleasanton, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1871.

No Lands or Bonds.

Before leaving the city, Attorney General Akerman rendered an opinion to Secretary Delano, adverse to the petition of the Atchison or Pomeroy branch of the Pacific Railroad, then pending in the Interior Department, for the issue of lands and bonds upon the extension of their road to the one hundredth meridian. Agents and counsel of the company have been busily engaged since the opinion was finished in trying to induce Akerman to recall it. The claim is the same which the company have been pressing for a year, and urged before Congress and the Interior Department, by both of which it has been repeatedly rejected. It involves in bonds and lands over five millions dollars, and the counsel and lobby engaged in the matter have together constituted the strongest railroad influence brought to bear in Washington of late years.

Bowen's Petition for Pardon.

Attorney General Akerman will return here tomorrow. He will take up Bowen's petition for pardon, it having been referred to the Department of Justice for investigation. The President has intimated that he will be governed in this case altogether by the recommendations of the Attorney General.

Internal Revenue Cases.

G. C. Goetz, charged with removing spirits from a bonded warehouse with intent to defraud the government, had a preliminary examination at Baltimore, yesterday, and was bound over in bail in $1,000 for his appearance before the United States District Court next September. The amount of revenue involved in this case is about one hundred thousand dollars. There are several other cases of similar character involving numerous other distillers in Baltimore yet to be examined.

Small Bickerings.

Commissioner Pleasanton appears to clash with the present head of the Treasury Department whenever any question arises that requires their joint action. Some time since a new form of beer stamp was agreed upon at the Internal Revenue Bureau, and was acquiesced in at the Treasury Department, but time has not been available to get out specifications on the particular tint of paper on which to print the stamps. After permitting extended discussion for several weeks, Pleasanton quietly took the matter into his own hands and contracted for the printing of other stamps issued, except the silkworm. It is stated that Boutwell has prohibited the issuance of this contract on the ground that a mere bureau officer has no right to take such a step without the approval of himself and also on the further ground that the contract does not best subserve the public interests.

Man Killed.

At an early hour yesterday morning the mutilated body of a man, supposed by passers found on him to have been Samuel Rogers, a resident of Covington, Ky., was found upon the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near the Long Bridge. The left leg of the man was found fully one hundred yards from the other portion of the body, and the theory is that he had fallen asleep between the rails of the railroad platform of a coal car, and rolled off upon the track. The remains were brought in the vicinity where the accident occurred by the county authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1871.

POSTAL MATTERS.

An office is established at McKean's Gap, Blair county, and Charles C. Wright appointed Postmaster, on route 9,202, Hollidaysburg to Martinsburg.

CONTRACTS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The following contracts for the transportation of Indian supplies were awarded by the Indian Bureau to-day: Chick, Browne & Co., of Kit Carson, from Kit Carson, Colorado, to Ute, Wise and Cruse, on the gates, at Orange Agency, $1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; John H. Coad, Omaha, from Fort D. A. Russell to Cheyenne Agency, $1 per 100 pounds per 100 miles; D. J. McCann, Nebraska City, from Fort D. A. Russell to Whetstone Agency, $1 75 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

MANSFIELD, O.

Democratic Senatorial Convention—D. McDowell Nominated for Senator.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1871.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Joint District Democratic Senatorial Convention was held here to-day. Gen. George W. Morgan, of Knox, was chosen Chairman, and E. B. Eshman Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and affirming the principles laid down in the platform of the recent Democratic State Convention, deploring the death of C. L. Vallandigham, and expressing the admiration of his greatness and virtues. D. McDowell, of Holmes, was nominated for Senator by acclamation, and accepted the nomination in a brief speech.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE GREAT LEASE.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The vote in favor of the lease of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central Company, has gone so far that its success, so far as the stockholders are concerned, is assured. The opposition, however, by the minority is very strong, and yesterday an injunction was prepared at Trenton, providing against the carrying into effect of the provisions of the lease.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Cleveland, yesterday, Mrs. Doretta Schardt, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity, drowned her child and then committed suicide by drowning herself in the lake.

The oil in the agitator at the Atlantic Petroleum Works, near Point Breeze, Philadelphia, was set on burning last night. The efforts to draw the oil off through an opening at the bottom of the tank proved fortile. The tank contained 100,000 gallons. No insurance; loss estimated at $5,000.

The manufactory of Hicks & Badger, coppersmiths, at Boston, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss $20,000, partially insured.

During a game of base ball between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and Experts, of Philadelphia, on Thursday, E. White, catcher of the Forest City club, had the small bones of his right arm broken near the elbow by striking a post as he was running after the ball.

The graduating class at Harvard College this year is considerably larger than usual, the number being 152 members, and the whole number who have ever been connected with the class is 181, of whom three have died, thus showing a loss of only two, on the exception of the freshman class, this is the largest class ever in Harvard.

CRIME.

TROY, N. Y., June 23.—Isaac G. Lansing, a farmer, living near Waterford, Saratoga county, was arrested yesterday, charged with plotting to destroy his wife's life. Abram Devoe swears that he paid him $100 to kill her, Lansing going away from home while the deed was to be done at night. The case produces great excitement in the lower part of Saratoga county.

ROCHESTER, June 23.—Joseph Wessner, the wife-murderer, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of August next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23d, 1871.

FORGER SENTENCED.

Edward Nevins, convicted of the forgery of tickets on the Erie railway, was to-day sentenced to five years in the State prison.

THE LANAHAN CASE.

The Book Concern Committee, before which Dr. Lanahan is on trial, were engaged to-day in listening to the summing up of Judge Reynolds for the defense. General Runyon then addressed the committee for the prosecution. He intended that the case will be closed to-day and a decision will not be given. In the case in which he applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Carleton, agent for the Comptroller, to allow him to examine the books of 1865, Judge Barnard to-day, in his opinion, denied the application, the principal grounds being that the Doctor, before making charges, should have had the proofs in his possession, and that the committee was not bound to furnish evidence against itself.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League is in session to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey presiding. There are present Governors Geary, of Pennsylvania; Jewell, of Connecticut, and Perham, of Maine; John McAuley, of Alabama; Major McGinnis, of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Evarts, of Alexander, of New York, and Goddard, of Brooklyn. The National Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, being absent, no minutes were read. The business for which there was considerable discussion. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and some business of a private character transacted. The Committee adjourned to meet at Cape May in July.

A TERRIBLE AFFAIR.

Occurred on Tuesday on Barren Island, which is between Coney Island and Far Rockaway, on Long Island. A fisherman named D. Ryder, while fishing near by, landed for water. Upon gaining the beach Ryder was first attacked by three savage blood hounds, who lacerated his limbs in a fearful manner, but he nearly succeeded in regaining the boat when five more dogs fell upon him, throwing him upon the beach and mangling him in the most frightful. Capt. Petty, of Bellport, and a friend, who were in the vicinity, heard Ryder's cries for aid and hastened to the rescue. Ryder was found nearly dead from the loss of blood, and the clothing stripped from his body. There are no hopes of his recovery.

THE RIOT IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Mention of which was made yesterday, was really a very serious affair, and for a long time threatened a collision between the opposing parties. The excitement among the people of Bloomfield and Newark is very great, and application has been made by both the town authorities for an injunction to restrain the railroad company from continuing the bridges. At an early hour this morning Mr. Robert J. Haddon, the contractor for the bridge, arrived at the scene with a large force of men, who are said to be well armed, and unconfirmed reports of holding the place against any opposition. As the citizens are generally determined, a conflict is manifested, unless the authorities interfere and prevent bloodshed.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Are handling all kinds of groceries.

We recently overheard the following conversation between two ladies in the Allegheny Park, near the Humboldt monument, which is a specimen trifogie to native worth:

First lady (referring to monument)—What's that?

Second do.—That—that's the Humboldt monument.

First do.—Has Humboldt got a monument? Well, good, *Fiat, Damnacio & Co.* ought to have one, too.

STATE POLITICS.

The Mercer County Democratic Convention will be held on Monday next.

In a leading article on "the situation," the last number of the West Chester *Jeffersonian* says: "From all parts of the State we receive the most cheering news. The Democracy are speaking out in manly, unmistakable terms against the treachery of those who attempted to betray them at Harrisburg. They may sell themselves, but they cannot sell us,' is the almost universal remark of the honest and sincere of the party. This is nothing more than we expected—it is nothing more than any one acquainted with the sentiments and principles of the party had a right to expect, and it gives the lie direct to one of the favorite charges of the Radicals, that the mass of our party would do whatever and follow wherever the self-constituted leaders might point out.

"The Democracy of Chester county are almost a unit upon this question, and rather than allow those tricksters to destroy the party, they will consign them to the political scrap heap.

"How can we who are opposed to this 'false declaration' get our views before the Democrats of those counties where the party press is industriously working to give the impression that the party is almost unanimously in favor of the ninth resolution? We should like to have suggestions from those who think with us, so that there may be some concert of action. We are in earnest in this matter and shall fight it to the death."

THE CROPS.

TUSCARAWAS VALLEY, O.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW COMMERTOWN, June 21, 1871.

The wheat harvest in this valley has commenced. An unusually large area was sown, and if the quality of the grain proves to be what its looks indicate, there will be "enough and to spare," beyond that of many years last past.

K.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., June 19, 1871.

I am much pleased to see the prompt attention you have given that very interesting matter—the crops—and hope you will continue to favor the public with a leading point in your valuable paper. The crops in this vicinity are as follows: Wheat excellent; stands well on the ground and is filling well; will be ready for the reaper in ten days. Corn never looked better; has had a good deal of rain, but dry weather in the last half of May and first of June; trees were also blighted very much by the late rain, which forced a too rapid growth. Potatoes will be a full crop—not one-third. The peach trees are very full. This you may think startling. When Mr. Seward spoke for the first time in his life in St. Louis during the Lincoln campaign, he told the people that there was this Empire State of the future, and St. Louis the empire city. In this prediction he was infinitely more than in his frequent rose-colored visitations as to the duration of the war. Cresandra's prophecies were not always fulfilled, but the people of the city of Brotherly Love of course distances St. Louis, it is by no means certain that it will not in thirty years be the largest city

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Gen. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDGARTON, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

A short time ago we stated that Mr. CAMERON was or would be a candidate for Vice President. In confirmation of this is the fact that in Baltimore there has been formed a club for the purpose of advocating GRANT for President and CAMERON for Vice President.

PRESIDENT GRANT has done a good thing in publicly announcing that he will in future receive no applications for appointments from any one. This will rid him of a great annoyance. His prompt and peremptory demand for the instant dismissal of Colonel Thompson, chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Office, who was suspected of having furnished information to VANDERBILT for a consideration, also does him credit. We hope he will follow it up by the immediate suspension of Colonel BUTLER, Consul General in Egypt, an exhaustive investigation into the grave charges alleged against him, and his prompt removal, if they are sustained by proof, as in all probability they will be. The policy which the people desire him to enforce is the policy of capacity and integrity.

SOME of our readers may not know and may be pleased to learn that WILLIAM PENN traveled as a missionary of Quakerism in Germany in the years 1671 and 1677. One of his converts was Mr. PASTORIUS, a graduate of Strasburg and Jena, who, in 1683, came to Pennsylvania as agent of the Frankfort Land Company, and founded Germantown, where he died in 1719. Of the thirteen German families who formed the first settlement of Germantown, twelve belonged to the Society of Friends. On the 18th of April, 1688, the German Quakers of Germantown issued the first protest ever published by a Society against the slave trade. In this protest the English Quakers of Philadelphia refused to join, for prudential reasons, and not because they approved of the traffic. PASTORIUS, the founder of Germantown, was the first German schoolmaster in the United States, one of his pupils early becoming the first in Philadelphia. PASTORIUS was also the author of the first German book written in America. It treated of Saints, Popes, Bishops and Councils, and bears date Germanopolis (Germantown) 1690. This, the first German book published in the Western hemisphere, was not allowed to be circulated in Germany. PASTORIUS was a poet also, who wrote in three languages—German, English and Latin. These items, which we owe to a German antiquary of Cincinnati, may have interest for some of our readers.

WHEN General MOLTKE was offered a very large sum of money as a reward or compliment for his services during the late war, he respectfully declined the gift, saying that his elevation to the rank of *Graf* or Count, he had been sufficiently rewarded and that the needs or means of his age were adequately provided for by his pension. When the American General GEORGE H. THOMAS was offered houses and money *ad libitum* by rich citizens as a reward for his services, though he had received and could receive no order of nobility, he yet declined the gifts offered, remarking that he had done only his duty and that his country did enough for him and his family by paying him his official salary. Thus, if twitted with MOLTKE'S magnanimity Americans can refer to THOMAS. We are, however, unable to perceive that those officers, who, within the limits of moderation accepted gifts from their grateful countrymen, in acknowledgement of great services rendered the country in its time of need, did anything unworthy, anything inconsistent with high honor or dignity of character. It is a hard world; officers of the American army receive comparatively low salaries, and besides, the mere position secured to some of them by the fame acquired in the late war, involves expenses to which their salaries would have been inadequate. It is a small thing to carp at.

THE English holders of the rebel cotton loan must be gifted with immense hopefulness. Hardly had the official text of the High Commission treaty reached that country, before a meeting was held to take measures for presenting their claims under its provisions. One sanguine bondholder read a report taking the ground that the twelfth article of the treaty—the article providing for the settlement of miscellaneous claims on both sides growing out of the war—covers the loan in question. The solicitor of the executive committee, in his said, "finds ground of encouragement," but deprecated hasty, stating that bondholders would have nine months after the ratification of the treaty, in which to send in their claims. Sensible man. He is doubtless fully feed, and naturally desires to postpone to as late a date as possible the rude awakening which he knows must inevitably come to their pleasant dreams. But it appears he also stated that there was no doubt that the British Commissioners were instructed to include those claims in the treaty, while the *Morning Post* goes so far as to declare that there was an understanding by the Commissioners on both sides that the claims should be introduced by the English representatives. This is carrying the desire to give comfort a little too far. The English Commissioners knew too well the temper of the United States even to hint at the existence of the rebel loan as a possible claim. We have no objections to the lawyer's earning his money, or to the Tory organ's hatred of this Republic. But they must keep within bounds.

THE salutary effects of protection are thus testified to by one of the principal organs of our English free trade rivals. Referring to the rapid manner in which British hardware is being supplanted in Canada by the manufactures of the United States, it calls attention to the fact that American wares are rivaling those of England in other of her colonies, as well as upon the European continent, and says:

> "The ascendancy of the Protectionist party in the States continues to operate most favorably for the manufacturing interest there, and it is no wonder that, under such *beniseant auspices*, the enterprise in this direction is swelling to colossal proportions. The subject is one demanding the serious attention of our manufacturers."

This is sufficient proof of the wisdom of protecting our manufacturing interests from the dangerous competition of foreign combinations and aggregations of capital, while it fully refutes the statements of Mr. WELLS and the free traders generally, that a tariff is only a tax upon our own people. If in the infancy of manufactures it enhances for a time the cost of the wares produced, it brings about a corresponding reduction when the protection which it has afforded has enabled the manufacturer to bring his products to perfection; transferring the tax to the foreign manufacturers who need our markets for their goods. This view is also taken by the Canada journals, one of the ablest of which, in an article on the Free Trade League, declares that "it don't want any free trade in Canada," but thinks that its adoption in the United States would be "the best thing for Canada that could possibly happen," because, the costs of living and the price of labor being lower there than here, if we repealed the tariff they could establish manufacturing industries and supply us with the articles which are made by ourselves now, thereby growing rich and prosperous upon our necessities. These testimonies from over the sea and across the border, of people who are directly interested in the question, are of more value than all the free trade articles and arguments ever written or made, for there is no teacher whose lessons are so important as those taught by experience.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Every day is making it more apparent that, however hard to bear may be the present grievances of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, however alluring the prospects which the new departure holds out, and however important to success in the ensuing Presidential contest, that the Northern element shall be left unfettered in the construction of the platform and the selection of the candidates, not the slightest purpose is entertained of accepting the Amendments fully, finally, and as being beyond the possibility of repeal. We have already mentioned the fact that Mr. ALEX. H. STEPHENS has assumed editorial control of the Atlanta *Sun*. We have now his salutatory, in which he plants himself squarely upon the principles of the New York Convention of 1868, which declared the Amendments "revolutionary, null and void." While advocating obedience to these and to the laws enacted under them, during their existence, he explicitly states that the "chief object" of his journal will be to agitate "the great living issue" of State rights, in opposition to National authority, "believing that any departure" from that theory "is dangerous, if not fatal, to the liberties of the country." Mr. STEPHENS is an honest man, with some regard for his own consistency, and is not in the habit of taking up a position lightly, or yielding it without a struggle. He is cool, calculative, watchful and persistent, and has more real weight among his people than any other man in the South to-day. By way of further illustrating with what tenacity the South holds to the hope of the ultimate resurrection of the lost cause, we may cite the views of another influential journal, the Macon *Telegraph*. After stating that the "jealousy for State and local rights is even now moving," it begs that no ultimatums may be pressed on the Northern Democracy, because they "will only defeat their object by exciting Northern suspicion, irritation and alarm." What objects these are have already been mentioned. But the Columbus *Sun*, an important paper published at a central point, while desiring, above everything else, the overthrow of Radicalism, is totally opposed to the new departure, believing it not only utterly wrong in principle, but also a fatal error in policy. It lifts the same cry of State rights, but argues that by yielding in even a semblance of adhesion to the recent movement, the South "surrenders this mighty principle." We suspect it has heard TOOMBS'S lecture, for in answer to its self-propounded question whether the situation is to be accepted, it declares that the word "No, will leap as loudly from the lips of millions, as the red live lightning leaps from its fiery home." These, among many other constantly augmenting evidences of a similar character, show conclusively in what mood the progressive movement is accepted in the South, where it is so fortunate as to be accepted at all. It is simply this: That the end justifies the means, and that for the sake of future triumph, they submit to temporary humiliation. Indeed, the Selma *Times*, while regretting that JEFF. DAVIS had not preferred to remain "eloquently silent *till the campaign was decided*," gives the New York *World* and the Northern Democracy to fully understand that he cannot be denounced except at the peril of the rest of Southern allegiance. "While we have conceded a great deal for harmony, *and in order to win*," it says, "we advise them to be more prudent and guarded in their strictures on the cause that we fought for and the men whom we honored as our leaders." We reiterate our oft repeated declaration that we should rejoice to see a general and hearty acceptance of the Amendments by the Democratic party. We are willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and to extend a welcoming hand to all who honestly and in good faith will lend their efforts to put reconstruction beyond the pale of hatred or discussion. But while the acquiescence which it receives is of so reluctant and suspicious a character, and the opposition with which it meets is so vast and virile, it is worse than useless to look for any valuable or desirable outcome. And it is hardly probable that the people of the country will be a party to their own defrauding.

THERE is a remarkable resemblance between the pretensions of the claimant in the famous TICHBORNE case, now on trial in London, and those of Accept-the-situation Democracy, in its suit to obtain possession of the political estate now owned and controlled by the people: the bewildering succession of contradictions by which this extraordinary trial has been characterized, being fully equaled by the irreconcilable conflict of testimony already elicited in the latter case. The English plaintiff brings suit to recover possession of certain TICHBORNE titles and properties, of which he claims to be the legitimate heir, while the parties now in possession declare him to be an impostor. The question is therefore one of identity, and it must be admitted that before the claimant fell into the hands of the opposing counsel, his case looked strong, a number of credible witnesses who professed to have known him in his younger and more reputable days, having testified point blank to his identity. But under the sharp cross-examination to which he has been subjected, his chances of success have been very sensibly diminished. So long as he was permitted to tell his own story without interruption, he made a very pretty showing of his right to the Baronetcy and estates, but this roseate vision grows dimmer and dimmer as the cross-examination goes on. Where he was before clear, he has since grave doubts, and where he was then straightforward, he is now the reverse. Formerly in excellent health, he has suddenly become ill. His memory is badly impaired. He has entirely forgotten the French language, which in his boyhood he spoke and wrote with fluency, and he cannot even remember the christian name of his mother. It is explained by his counsel that he is an exceptional person, that he has been addicted to hard drinking and fast living generally, and has therefore experienced cerebral derangement, while the defense claims that he is an impostor who has not been sufficiently well "coached," a theory which seems plausible enough when the contradictory character of his replies on subjects with which he ought to be familiarly acquainted, is taken into consideration. It is hardly necessary to point out the parallel. Like the Englishman, Democracy claims to be of gentle birth, but admits having fallen into evil courses, and become a wanderer and vagabond on the face of the earth. Like him, it has a number of friends who think that, beneath the vulgar grossness of the man, they can discern glimpses of the high-bred culture of the youth. Like him, its story is coherent and reasonable, so long as no awkward questions are asked. Like him, it has lapsed from knowledge of other languages into ignorance of its own tongue. Like him, it has forgotten the name of the mother who bore it, not knowing that she was baptized Liberty. Like him, it is breaking down under the rigorous cross-examination to which it is being subjected; and like him, too, before its trial is more than half over, it will wish itself heartily out of the scrape into which its plotting ambition has led it.

Two or three weeks ago we referred to the political activity and patriotism of the American Germans during the revolutionary war. Though many of the facts bearing upon this subject find record in American history, they are yet far from being known as they deserve to be. In this respect, as in many other respects, difference of language has served to obscure where it has not wholly suppressed the truth. The first German immigrants to America commonly formed settlements by themselves, where they lived isolated from other nationalities, retaining their own customs and speaking their own language. In those days there was little intercourse between different parts of the country, and in the absence of the lively spirit of curiosity which at present prevails, important incidents and movements took place without enlisting widely spread sympathy, and without producing an impression to secure notoriety. Hence it is that the part performed by the German colonists in the great work of achieving American independence still remains to be written in the English language. Within the last few years several Germans, of whom Dr. FRIEDRICH KAPP is the ablest and most industrious, have labored in collecting and recording the facts necessary to complete our history. Some of these annals have been partly used by American writers, but they must be fully incorporated with our general history before the English reader can fairly comprehend how much the American people owe to the "German element" in the past.

At the German Peace Celebration in Utica, a short time ago, Governor SEYMOUR opened up a single chapter of the history to which we refer. He said that a hundred and fifty years ago the valley of the Mohawk was a German valley, settled by Germans driven from their homes in Europe by French invasion.[sic] Having dwelt upon their industry and success in clearing the wilderness, and upon their bravery and steadfastness in battling with the most warlike of the American Indians, he said that German patriotism stood up firmly against the disciplined and savage troops of Great Britain in the darkest times of the Revolutionary War, and that "the battle which these Germans fought at Oriskany was in fact a part of the battle of Saratoga which established American independence."

"Could we," said the Governor, "hear the patriotic expressions or the enthusiastic shouts of the soldiers of Herkimer as they advanced to the bloody contest of Oriskany, these expressions and cries would be understood only by those in this great assembly who know the German tongue, for the sacrifices were Germans and heralded up the battle cry of the Fatherland. Over yonder on the range of hills which overlooks this valley and forms its northern boundary, is the grave of a German soldier, the adjutant of Frederic the Great, Baron Steuben, who implanted in our Revolutionary heroes the discipline by which they were qualified to contend with the trained soldiers of Great Britain."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The semi-annual interest on the public debt, due July 1, amounts to over $20,000,000.

Complaints of bankers and others, that remittances of mutilated currency, believed to have been correct when forwarded for redemption, have been subject to unjust deduction for alleged shorts, and intimations of gross carelessness or dishonesty on the part of Treasury officials, are hereby shown to be unfounded, from the following facts, officially obtained: Every package of currency received for redemption is delivered, seals unbroken, to the lady who is to count it, and who breaks the seal and counts the package in the presence of other ones, and in case of the discovery of any considerable discrepancy, one of them is called upon to verify the count. The notes are then cut in two by machinery, one being sent to one office and the other to another for recount. Any mistake discovered in either of the latter offices is at once traced by means of the name on the wrapper that surmounts the notes to the counter in the Treasurer's office, who is required to make good all shorts and counterfeits discovered in money counted by her. Any counter habitually reporting "shorts" would give rise to suspicions of dishonesty.

The Russian journals direct attention to a circumstance which occurred in November last, but notwithstanding its importance, passed almost unperceived in consequence of the absorbing interest of the war between Prussia and France. The event in question was the opening of a telegraphic line ten thousand versts (six-eights of a mile each) long, between St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amour and to Vladivostok—from the Baltic to the Japanese seas. Europe is thus placed in direct communication with the Pacific, and will soon be with Shanghai, Hong Kong and the other Chinese ports. The line, which first started in 1864, by Mr. Schaffner, an American, but was not commenced until January, 1869. The accomplishment of this immense work has thus occupied ten years.

A statue of Shakespeare will be placed on the foundation prepared for it in Central Park, New York City, to-day, the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the immortal bard. The statue is of bronze, colossal in size, and will stand on a pedestal of variegated marble. It represents Shakspeare in a contemplative attitude, the head inclined forward, the right hand clasping a closed volume. The model was cast in Philadelphia, and it is said to be hugely manifest that henceforth no necessity will exist for sending statues by American artists to be cast in the foundaries of Europe. The Hon. Dennis Barnes, who donates the land to the Park, will make the presentation speech, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the oration.

The unpleasant disease known as the ague is raging to a considerable extent in New York City. Some of the worst cases are on Staten Island, on Fifth avenue and elsewhere. It is, in fact, worse in the city than in any of our suburban or country towns, except, perhaps, portions of Westchester county. In some places in Westchester county prostration is almost inevitable on account of the prevalence of fever and ague.

The recent grand jury of the United States Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, was a decidedly heavy one, the twenty-four men of which it was composed weighing in the aggregate over 3,000 pounds, or an average of a little more than 125 pounds for each man. The heaviest pulled down the scales at 225 pounds, and the lightest at 100. The foreman, who is six feet eight inches in his shoes. The Judge assigned the jury a chamber on the ground floor, fearing to trust them in an upper room in consequence of the weakness of the supporting beams.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has received a proposition to sell the Potsdam Church property, New York, for $25,000. The proposal comes from parties claiming that the estate belongs to the Government, under the terms of the treaty of cession of 1796.

The Secretary of the New York City Mission has compiled from the latest returns in hand the receipts of the various religious and benevolent societies and institutions in that city during the past year. The leading national societies report receipts aggregating $6,406,567, and local societies about $2,750,000. The most conspicuous examples of giving have been in connection with the Presbyterian Church, whose members have raised for special objects, and for the regular benevolent causes, an aggregate of $2,000,000.

A Convention of the Ancient of Foresters was held in New York a few days since, for the purpose of forming a code of laws for the guidance of Foresters on this continent. Delegates from all parts of the country were present. There are said to be 374,665 members in good standing throughout the order, 1,671 honorary members, and 12,382 juvenile Foresters; that the order had a capital of $93,746 79 in gold. The returns from New York and Brooklyn show that in this united district there are 16 courts, 924 financial members, 19 honorary members and a capital of $6,356. The first court was started in this city in June, 1864. Twenty-five life bonds have been established by the voluntary contributions of the members and placed on the coast, and it is proposed that subscriptions be raised for that purpose in this country.

The sinking of the bottom of the Morris and Essex canal, and land adjacent, in Warren county, New Jersey, is believed to have been occasioned by the earthquake on Sunday night last, the shock of which was distinctly felt in that region.

PERSONAL.

A gossipy Washington correspondent writes that rumor says the beautiful woman who now bears his name and shares the fortune of M. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, was literally stolen from her former husband, who was serving his Government in a diplomatic relation at some foreign court, and adds: "There have been many differences between the Russian Minister and Secretary FISH of lordlier character, both of an official and social nature. While society at European courts is not proverbial for its great purity or virtue, it still is penetrious about admitting those of whom there has been any public scandal. M. Catacazy, por any other diplomat, could not introduce therein one with whom they might have lived for years in illicit relations, and if the fact is not without a natural feeling of pride and humiliation that ladies like Mrs. Fish have to take this pill, though sugar-coated, it is generally swallowed. As a contemplative attitude, the head inclined forward, the right hand clasping a closed volume. The model was cast in Philadelphia, and it is said to be hugely manifest that henceforth no necessity will exist for sending statues by American artists to be cast in the foundaries of Europe. The Hon. Dennis Barnes, who donates the land to the Park, will make the presentation speech, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver the oration.

The unpleasant disease known as the ague is raging to a considerable extent in New York City. Some of the worst cases are on Staten Island, on Fifth avenue and elsewhere. It is, in fact, worse in the city than in any of our suburban or country towns, except, perhaps, portions of Westchester county. In some places in Westchester county prostration is almost inevitable on account of the prevalence of fever and ague.

The recent grand jury of the United States Court, at Trenton, New Jersey, was a decidedly heavy one, the twenty-four men of which it was composed weighing in the aggregate over 3,000 pounds, or an average of a little more than 125 pounds for each man. The heaviest pulled down the scales at 225 pounds, and the lightest at 100. The foreman, who is six feet eight inches in his shoes. The Judge assigned the jury a chamber on the ground floor, fearing to trust them in an upper room in consequence of the weakness of the supporting beams.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has received a proposition to sell the Potsdam Church property, New York, for $25,000. The proposal comes from parties claiming that the estate belongs to the Government, under the terms of the treaty of cession of 1796.

The Secretary of the New York City Mission has compiled from the latest returns in hand the receipts of the various religious and benevolent societies and institutions in that city during the past year. The leading national societies report receipts aggregating $6,406,567, and local societies about $2,750,000. The most conspicuous examples of giving have been in connection with the Presbyterian Church, whose members have raised for special objects, and for the regular benevolent causes, an aggregate of $2,000,000.

A Convention of the Ancient of Foresters was held in New York a few days since, for the purpose of forming a code of laws for the guidance of Foresters on this continent. Delegates from all parts of the country were present. There are said to be 374,665 members in good standing throughout the order, 1,671 honorary members, and 12,382 juvenile Foresters; that the order had a capital of $93,746 79 in gold. The returns from New York and Brooklyn show that in this united district there are 16 courts, 924 financial members, 19 honorary members and a capital of $6,356. The first court was started in this city in June, 1864. Twenty-five life bonds have been established by the voluntary contributions of the members and placed on the coast, and it is proposed that subscriptions be raised for that purpose in this country.

The sinking of the bottom of the Morris and Essex canal, and land adjacent, in Warren county, New Jersey, is believed to have been occasioned by the earthquake on Sunday night last, the shock of which was distinctly felt in that region.

PERSONAL.

A gossipy Washington correspondent writes that rumor says the beautiful woman who now bears his name and shares the fortune of M. Catacazy, the Russian Minister, was literally stolen from her former husband, who was serving his Government in a diplomatic relation at some foreign court, and adds: "There have been many differences between the Russian Minister and Secretary Fish of lordlier character, both of an official and social nature. While society at European courts is not proverbial for its great purity or virtue, it still is penetrious about admitting those of whom there has been any public scandal. M. Catacazy, nor any other diplomat, could not introduce therein one with whom they might have lived for years in illicit relations, and if the fact is not without a natural feeling of pride and humiliation that ladies like Mrs. Fish have to take this pill, though sugar-coated, it is generally swallowed. As a contemplative attitude, the head inclined forward, the right hand clasping a closed volume. The model was cast in Philadelphia, and it is said to be hugely

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

Black Hernanis,

BLACK

Llama Lace Points

BLACK LLAMA LACE

SACQUES AND JACKETS,

WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.

BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY

LINEN,

FOR SUITINGS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington and Jefferson College.

TWO FULL COURSES, CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Each four years. Yearly expense to the student, $200 to $250. For information, address

PRESIDENT HAYS,
Washington, Penna.

Washington and Jefferson College.

To accommodate the large numbers that wish to attend the Commencement Exercises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, a Special Train will run, leaving Pittsburgh at 7 A. M. on that morning, and returning, leave Washington at 5 P. M. Tickets will be sold on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for $1 20 the round trip. 7s

Willard School,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The next Scholastic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,

And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

Daily Reviews of all the recitations. Weekly Examinations (written) in the most important studies.

The Examination Papers reserved for parents' and guardians' inspection.

The School hours (from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.) are taken up exclusively with Recitations and Examinations. Classes in German, French and Italian daily.

The Mathematical Department will be in charge of an able Assistant.

Now has the Leipsic (Teubner) edition of the Classics used in the School.

Thorough preparation for Princeton, Yale and Harvard Colleges.

Preparatory Classes for Boys ranging from 9 to 10 years of age.

Applicants received on and after Monday, August 28th.

ISAAC W. KODNTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

7ths

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL FLORAL
OIL. OIL.
FLORAL
OIL.

FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that imitations of every description purporting to be particularly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agent as cooling, healthful and beautifying for the Hair, as FLORAL OIL has long been in daily use, is manifested. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a combination of very rancid, fetid and disagreeable odors, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. The oil of FLORAL OIL is entirely free from all of the "Animal" odor and impurities, and is the only preparation known to the public that will not become rancid in any climate. It is the only preparation known to the public that will not become rancid in any climate. It is the only preparation known to the public that will not become rancid in any climate. It

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the road, making precedence of only one class of Bonds, issued in 1865, for the same amount per mile. Interest payable in February and August.

10,000 Shares of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for fifteen Years, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, June 23, 1871.

The local money market exhibited a good deal of activity to-day. The demand for currency from the several producing counties was quite heavy, but promptly met. From city customers of the banks the demand was moderate. There is still a very easy condition of the local market, and the country demand in this respect tends to make very comfortable.

—A good deal of attention of late has been directed to the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. They are so well accredited by leading citizens in high financial standing, not only here, but in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and many of the western cities, that capitalists are investing in them. Holders of Government bonds are taking advantage of the present high prices, and realizing on them, and buying the Northern Pacific which pay seven-three-tenths interest. The Citizens Insurance Company of this city exchanged to-day some $20,000 Government 5-20s bonds for the same amount of Northern Pacifics, considering it a good turn.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (5-20's)	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40's		
Gold	112¼	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	110¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
United States Funded Loan	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	97¾
Currency Pacifics	113

The New York stock markets continues feverish since the Black Island fiasco. It will take some time to adjust the many complications that generally follow such a panic, and we may expect a dull and low market.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 23, 1871.	10:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
C. & A.							
C. & N. W.							
Erie							
Hazleton							
Mich. Cent.							
Lake Shore							
Illinois Cent.							
Chic. & Rock Island							
P. & Ft. W.							
C. & P.							
Ft. W. & C. pref.							
Rock Island							
St. Paul							
St. P. pref.							
Fd. & Wabash							
Ohio Cent.							
Ohio & Miss.							
Chic. & Alton							
Do. pref.							
N. J. Cent.							
Quicksilver							
Pacific Mail							
Adams Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
American Ex.							
Wells, F. & Co.							

—A correspondent of one of our leading banking houses sent it the following amusing financial incident, which occurred in the early history of banking in this country. About the beginning of the present century the old bank of Albany (since defunct), then presided over by thirteen distinguished representatives of Fatherland, issued its first circulating notes. Immediately after their receipt a gentleman of position called for a loan of a few thousand dollars was made to the bank by a drover, well known in Albany for his ability and financial soundness. The loan was passed by the board, and the cashier ordered to pay out the money, who, like a faithful officer, resolved in his own mind what kind of money he would pay—whether it would be their own currency or gold. The first thing counted him. It was new bills. Others were immediately reconvened, and the subject was laid before them. Chairs were drawn in close proximity to the fire, thirteen clay pipes were lighted, and the discussion ensued upon the proposition to pay out the new currency. No satisfactory conclusion was likely to be arrived at, until the following speech was made by one of the directors:

Gentlemen of the Board: These bills of ours, receipt of to-day, have cost this bank a large sum of money. The engraver, the printer, the paper-maker and incidentals all have to be paid. The thought of these expenses is pretty heavy on my mind. Now, in the first lead; for the bills are very fine, and an ornament to the bank. But gentlemen, when it is proposed to send those bills into the far West, there to be traded off for cattle—hogs, mules and horses—I protest against it, for one, solemnly protest. I venture this moment, gentlemen, to assert the opinion, that should you be so unwise as to allow these new bills to be sent North and West, broadcast beyond Lansingburg, Schenectady, and away by other routes of China (as I understand this man proposes to take some of them,) you will never see them again, so long as the Bank of Albany has an existence or a name.

The motion was lost and the gold was duly paid.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Represented there at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of three and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 23, 1871.

BUREAUS—The market for prime articles is quite brisk, while ordinary stock moves slow. Butter is in good demand, the market being bare of prime stock. Eggs are active with a light supply of prime fresh on the market. Beans continue active, there being few on the market, and good stock will sell readily at quotations. Dry fruits are in light supply; bright apples are saleable, whilst dark grades, though offered low, are not wanted by the trade; buyers preferring to pay the difference for No. 1; bright peaches very scarce and in demand. New potatoes sell readily at $2 00@2 50 per bbl. There are not few old on the market; some holders are asking $1 40 per bushel. In the line of fruits and vegetables the market is fully supplied. Cherries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., etc., are in good demand, the prices being governed altogether by the quantity arriving. There has been a sharp rise on first-class hams, owing to the large consumptive demand. All other leading articles remain unchanged in prices.

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

APPLES—The receipts are increasing and prices are lower; sales at $1 00 @ 1 50 per bbl, the latter price for fine and fancy. Old fast disappearing from the market.

APPLES—We are reported a fair demand at the following figures: Sliced apples (new) 4@4½c; refined dried apples 7@7½c; green apples 3@3½c; refined 4½@4½c; potash 7½@7½c; pearls 8@8½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is limited, with sales in a small way at 6@6½c per gallon.

BEANS—There is a good demand, with sales small, which are being taken from store at $1 90@2 00 per bush.

BUTTER—The supply is still light, and fair to short of the demand; good choice butter finds ready sale at 18@20c; common to medium 15@16c; grease 10@12c.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are made at 8@9c.

BRIMSTONE—There is more inquiry. We are reported sales at 3½@3½c.

CANDLES AND PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Sperm candles (new) 40@42c; No. 1 do. 37@38c; No. 2 do. 33@34c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 10c; short weight 9c; country 9@10c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00 @ 6 50, and Philadelphi $5 50.

COAL—Coal is in good supply the market is active and firm. We are reported sales at 5c@5½c per bushel for good Pittsburgh.

DRIED AND PROVISIONS—Owing to the increased consumptive demand first class sugar cured hams are in exceptional demand, and the supply cannot keep up to the demand either. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 9½@10c; sugar-cured canvassed (new) 10@10½c; sugar-cured canvassed (old) 10½@11c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 13@14c; plain do 14@15c; Breakfast Bacon, Plain, sugar cured, 13@14c; Canvassed, Dried Beef Rounds, Moss Pork 12½@13 50 @ bbl; Lard, city 9@9½c; do in tierces 9½@10c.

CREESE—Louisville, Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 @ bbl; Reserve, Hydraulic $2 75@3 00; Limburger $2 75@3 00; Roquefort, $2 50@3 00; Sap Sago 25@30c; Limburger, $2 50@3 00; Imported Sap Sago 25@30c.

DRIED FRUITS—The market since our last has become quiet, with a light demand, but prices have not declined. We quote prime Ohio Goshen at the 100 lbs. Other Factory 11@13c; Western Reserve 10@11c. Market rather old.

DRY GOODS AND WOOLENS—The stock is light and dominated. The prices are nominal at the following figures: Shirtings, 6@6½c; Sheetings, 6@6½c; Drillings, 6@6½c; Ticking, 12@13c; Denims, 12@13c; Stripes, 12@13c; Plaids, 12@13c; Cotton Flannels, 12@13c; Batting, 12@13c; Wicking, 12@13c; Carpets, 40@50c; Oil Cloths, 40@50c; Hemp Carpets, 30@35c; Cotton Yarns, 30@35c; Candlewicks, 30@35c; Woolen Yarns, 30@35c; Tweeds, 30@35c; Cassimeres, 30@35c; Satinets, 30@35c; Jeans, 30@35c; Linseys, 30@35c; Blankets, 30@35c; Flannels, 30@35c; Shawls, 30@35c; Hosiery, 30@35c; Gloves, 30@35c; Suspenders, 30@35c; Notions, 30@35c; Hats, 30@35c; Caps, 30@35c; Boots, 30@35c; Shoes, 30@35c; Rubbers, 30@35c; Overshoes, 30@35c; Leather, 30@35c; Findings, 30@35c; Groceries, 30@35c; Provisions, 30@35c; Fish, 30@35c; Salt, 30@35c; Coal, 30@35c; Iron, 30@35c; Steel, 30@35c; Nails, 30@35c; Glass, 30@35c; Paints, 30@35c; Oils, 30@35c; Varnishes, 30@35c; Dyestuffs, 30@35c; Drugs, 30@35c; Medicines, 30@35c; Perfumery, 30@35c; Soaps, 30@35c; Candles, 30@35c; Matches, 30@35c; Brooms, 30@35c; Brushes, 30@35c; Baskets, 30@35c; Willow Ware, 30@35c; Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Tinware, 30@35c; Hardware, 30@35c; Cutlery, 30@35c; Guns, 30@35c; Pistols, 30@35c; Ammunition, 30@35c; Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Toys, 30@35c; Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Jewelry, 30@35c; Watches, 30@35c; Clocks, 30@35c; Silverware, 30@35c; Plated Ware, 30@35c; Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Picture Frames, 30@35c; Engravings, 30@35c; Chromos, 30@35c; Lithographs, 30@35c; Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Water Colors, 30@35c; Crayons, 30@35c; Statuary, 30@35c; Busts, 30@35c; Vases, 30@35c; Ornaments, 30@35c; Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Bronzes, 30@35c; Marbles, 30@35c; Granites, 30@35c; Slates, 30@35c; Tiles, 30@35c; Bricks, 30@35c; Lumber, 30@35c; Timber, 30@35c; Shingles, 30@35c; Laths, 30@35c; Pickets, 30@35c; Posts, 30@35c; Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Sporting Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Toys, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fancy Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Jewelry, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Watches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Clocks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Silverware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Plated Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Britannia Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Gilt Goods, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Looking Glasses, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Picture Frames, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Engravings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chromos, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lithographs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil Paintings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Water Colors, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crayons, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Statuary, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Busts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Vases, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Mantel Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Parlor Ornaments, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bronzes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Marbles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Granites, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Slates, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tiles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Bricks, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lumber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Timber, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Shingles, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Laths, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pickets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Posts, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Rails, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ties, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Iron, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Spikes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Chairs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Switches, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Frogs, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Crossings, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Signals, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Lamps, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Oil, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Grease, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Soap, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brushes, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Brooms, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Baskets, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Willow Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Wooden Ware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Tinware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Hardware, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Cutlery, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Guns, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Pistols, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Ammunition, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Fishing Tackle, 30@35c; Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Railroad Rail

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Attack on Royal Privileges in the House of Commons—The Cable Between Hong Kong and Shanghai Repaired—Proceedings of the French Assembly, &c.

Letter from Louis Blanc—Quarrel Between Citizens and Prussian Officers—Arrests.

PARIS, June 23.—A letter from M. Louis Blanc is published, declaring that the Republican party, hitherto a unit, must become a power.

La Liberte reports that a violent quarrel took place yesterday on the Boulevards between promenaders and a party of Prussian officers. In consequence of the affair, Marshal MacMahon has requested the Prussian commander to prevent his officers from entering the city.

The stringency of the passport system has been increased. Arrests continue to be made. Among the prisoners sent to Versailles within the present week are a considerable number of well dressed and respectably appearing men and women.

Unsuccessful Attack on Royal Privileges.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Commons today, two fruitless attacks were made on the royal privileges. One was a proposition to build a much needed public road through the grounds and by the side of Buckingham Palace. The other was a proposal to sell unoccupied palaces, such as St. James and Hampton Court, and apply the proceeds to the reduction of the public debt. Both were rejected. Mr. Gladstone and the Whig members were conspicuous in their devotion to the crown and their antagonism to the measures proposed.

It is rumored Prince Arthur is to be made Duke of Ulster, and that the government intends before the prorogation of Parliament to introduce a bill for the purchase of a royal seat in Ireland.

The cable between Hong Kong and Shanghai is repaired and communication established.

Belgians Among the Communists.

BRUSSELS, June 23.—Baron D'Anethon informed the Chamber to-day that as far as known of the Communists under arrest in Paris, 200 were natives of Belgium. He said the Belgian Government had not asked for their release, nor did it intend to, but it expected and would see that they had an impartial trial.

Proceedings of the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 23.—In the Assembly to-day, the Minister of the Interior stated that it would be inopportune to raise the state of siege of Paris at present, but the Government would allow citizens every liberty in the coming elections not inconsistent with public safety. The public utterance of insurrectionary doctrines and inflammatory appeals could not be permitted. The Assembly appointed a committee previously agreed to, to review the decrees of the government of Tours and Bordeaux.

SAN DOMINGO.

Baez Meets and Defeats Cabral's Army—The Latter Blows Up the Town of San Juan.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 23.—Advices from St. Thomas to 17th inst., state that on the 4th the troops of Baez, numbering from 1,500 to 2,500 had attacked about an equal number of Cabral's forces at San Juan. The latter was defeated with heavy loss, including two cannon captured, Gen. Sn. Clair killed, and eighteen prisoners and the camp equipage taken. When Cabral saw it was necessary to retreat, he ordered the powder magazine to be fired, which was done, and nearly the whole town of San Juan destroyed. Baez during the action remained at Azua, but has returned to the capital since.

The laying of the cable is progressing favorably, and shortly the two principal Dominican and Haytian islands. The steamer Florida remains in port, but it is reported she will go to Laguayra, Venezuela, at the end of the month. The steamer from Laguayra, Venezuela, are to the 6th. General Salcaza had gone to New York on his way to Europe for a quick service trip. He settled his difficulties with Blanco by accepting a large amount of money and leaving the country. The friends of Blanco say that all talk of any revolution against Blanco. The remaining bands of revolutionists are of little importance.

The Cubans residing in Venezuela, together with Colombs, are said to be organizing an armed force, and preparing for some expedition.

CRIME.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to the *Tribune* from White Pigeon, Michigan, says: A fearful tragedy occurred at Stone Lake school house, Van Buren, Indiana, yesterday afternoon. Chauncy Barnes and Addie Dwight, a worthy young school teacher, were formerly engaged to be married. Subsequently Miss Dwight, finding him unworthy, told him she would not fulfill the engagement. Yesterday, during school hours, in company with a young lady, Barnes proceeded towards the school house to call on Miss Dwight, and finding her near the school house, with some of her scholars, looking for a spot suitable for holding a contemplated picnic, he requested her to step one side, as he desired to speak with her. She did so. He then asked her if she intended to keep her word with him. She replied decidedly, no. He then drew a revolver and discharged two balls into her brain, killing her instantly. He then fired the four shots into his own head. Barnes is still alive, but is sinking rapidly. He has been taken to the Lafayette county jail for safe keeping. Excitement prevails in the vicinity, and should Barnes show any signes of recovery he will doubtless be lynched.

A man calling himself Charles J. Jacobs had last night approached a policeman and asked to be taken into custody, for the reason that he was a murderer. He said that a short time since, at a ranch near Bryan, Texas, he killed a man named Weatherbey, but claims he did it in self-defense. Before leaving Galveston, he had freed two slaves at him before he returned to the latter and shot him dead. The murder preyed on his mind almost the tragedy that he could not resist the impulse to give himself up as a murderer.

MOBILE, ALA., June 23.—Messrs. Adams Express entered a Southern bound express car on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad last night, covered the express messenger and threw out the safe, which contained a large amount of money. The safe was subsequently found broken open, and the robbers tracked to this city, and two of them arrested, and with them found a portion of the money stolen. The remainder, it is thought, will be recovered. One of the prisoners is an escaped convict and desperate character.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Thomas Wrenchell has been arrested for the murder of James R. Lyons, a telegraph operator. Wrenchell, with whom Lyons boarded, attacked Lyons in bed on Saturday morning, beat him severely with a watchman's club and that he died on Sunday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1871.

LETTER FROM HORACE F. CLARK IN DEFENCE OF COL. THOMPSON.

Harnes F. Clark, a Director of the New York Central Railroad, has written a letter to Commissioner Pleasanton, in which he denies that Colonel J. Edgar Thompson or any other person connected with the Internal Revenue Bureau gave information of the decision in the Central tax case in advance of the promulgation through the press, and says there is no foundation in fact. The first knowledge or intimation of the decision was received through the daily journals. The charge against Col. Thompson is known by the Directors and officers of the road to be untrue.

GUIDE SCORED BEFORE THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

Judge Busbeed, of Alabama, was examined to-day by the Southern Outrage Committee. He said he did not believe any such organization as the Ku-Klux existed in Alabama, and that persons and property are as safe there as in any other State in the Union. Having been questioned as to the testimony of Rev. Mr. Lakin, parts of which were read to him, he said he knew it to be entirely untrue. Lakin had represented that thirty-two indictments had been found in Rustee's court for violations of the Ku-Klux act. This was not denied, but the truth was only one indictment had been found, and that was against a negro. Asked if only to a question, he said he knew a man named Warren who applied for exemption from jury duty in his court, in 1867 or 68, on the ground that he was a Senator of the State of Ohio at that time.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY DELANO TO COMMISSIONER PARKER.

Secretary Delano has written the following letter to Commissioner Parker, which explains itself:

Hon. E. S. Parker:

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, asking to be instructed as to what amounts, vouchers, &c., shall be submitted for the action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, I have to state that I deem it advisable to refer to said committee for examination and approval all vouchers and accounts for claims for salaries, except expense and conversion of accounts of the Commissioners, Secretary and Clerk, referred to by you, but as such accounts in many instances include items which the Executive Committee is by no means competent to audit, I am of opinion that to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject it would be best to present all vouchers, of whatever character, for approval to said Committee.

[Signed] C. DELANO.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 23, 1871.

Weather clear and very warm. River falling. The Fleetwood passed down to-day at noon. The Ohio No. 4 passed up at 3 P. M. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—River 4½ feet six; fell three inches. Arrived—Edinburgh, Red river; Minnesota, Memphis; Argosy, Wheeling; R. W. Gallinger, Kanawha; Cumberland, Pittsburgh. Departed—Aleona, St. Louis; Argosy, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—River slowly falling; now at the lowest point the pilots can with two feet ten in the chute and four feet ten in the canal. Clear and hot. Business very light. Departed—Aleona, Silver, Aleona, St. Louis, and the Indiana, New Orleans, and the Tennessee for Cairo. Lockhart has posted notice that the canal will be closed from July 28th till October 20th for the prosecution of the repairs of enlargement. The Nashville No. 3 arrived from St. Louis and sent her tow of iron ore to Pumpkin Patch to wait for water.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—River rising, with seven feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Departed—Burkesville, Cumberland.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 23.—Clear and terribly hot; mercury 96. River falling; seven feet on the Falls. Port list: Up—Arkansas Belle, 3 a. m.; Emma Floyd, Fayette, Nightingale and Mary Houston, 12 m.; Sidevelle, 6 p. m.; Dexter, Kentucky and Memphis and Combs, 11 a. m.; Mary Ament, 2 p. m.; all with good trips. Humphries, Scratch & Co. launched a large new wharf boat this morning, which will soon be completed.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 23.—Port list: Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 p. m.; Greyhound, Memphis to Louisville, 6 a. m.; J. L. Hyatt, Caseyville to Memphis, 7 a. m.; Ella Bishop, Cincinnati to St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 2 p. m.; John Lonergan, Washburn packet, 5 p. m.; John Kyle, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 p. m.; J. F. Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 7 p. m.; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7 p. m. River stationary; clear; mercury 95.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Arrived—Columbia, Arkansas river; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Continental, New Orleans; St. Johns and barges, Galena; Red Wing, do.; Belle of the West, Memphis; Peoria. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Champion, Cincinnati; Belle of the Memphis, Memphis; Mitchell, St. Paul, Natchez and Dictator and barges, New Orleans. River falling. Weather clear and hot. Mercury 96 at 2 P. M.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—Cloudy and stormy to-night; mercury 84. River falling. Arrived—Hudson, Cairo; R. Keller, Alton; Arkansas river. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 23.—Port list: Down—C. B. Church, noon; R. E. Lee, 7 p. m. Up—City of Quincy, noon. Warm and clear.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; Belfast, Cincinnati. Departed—Richmond, St. Louis; Pocahontas, Evansville.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES.

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$5 00
500 bbls upper road, spot.....4 95
1,000 bbls lower road, regardless.....4 95
1,000 bbls Oil City, 42 gravity.....5 00

The market continues weak, but in very dull indeed. The very few transactions show a decline of about 5 cents. At noon the most we could get was offered for sale, except at prices ruling a week ago; as 75 is demanded on the upper road, $5 00 on the lower, and $5 20 at Oil City, and bids don't reach those figures by fully 15 cents.

MANSFIELD, O.

Democratic Meeting Address by Gen. G. W. Morgan.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1871.

Gen. G. W. Morgan addressed a Democratic meeting here to-night, besides the points made in his St. Clairsville speech, which he reiterated, attacked the Republican platform, which he charged as the production of Senator Sherman, saying it was a catalogue of Republican failures in its expression against land grabbing and monopoly, and untrue in its statements of reduction of the public debt and taxation. He also showed the gobsmith of the financial statements of Senator Sherman in his recent speech at Cincinnati.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., June 24, 1:30 P. M.

The barometer this afternoon has fallen from Wyoming Territory to Arkansas, thence to Lake Erie and northward on this line. It has fallen slightly in the South and mid-Atlantic coast. The area of low pressure is the greatest covering north of Lake Ontario has moved eastward, and the barometer is now rising in New England rapidly. The temperature has risen to-day in the Ohio valley, but is now falling. In the extreme northwest northeasterly winds generally prevailed during the day from Lake Ontario to Wisconsin and northward. The winds are now fresh and variable from Arkansas to Lake Erie, and thence to Iowa, with indications of local storms. The night will be cooler and partly cloudy, threatening from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable a severe storm will pass from western Iowa to Ohio, and partly storms to the southward. Extended threatening weather is probable for Saturday from Virginia north and eastward.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1871.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, appointments of State members were made as follows: For Arkansas, Hon. O. A. Hadley; Kentucky, J. K. Rather; Missouri, B. Amory; Mississippi, James Bench; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Oregon, Hon. G. H. Williams; Utah, Chief Justice James H. McKean. A resolution was offered by Colonel J. L. Lewis, of Arkansas, which, after a long debate, was passed, pledging the Union League to aid loyal men in the coming elections in their efforts to maintain law and order, and calling upon all citizens to rally to the standard of peace and harmony.

YACHTING.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club decided that the following yachts were winners of the grand regatta, Thursday:—For schooners, the Tidal Wave, and for first-class sloops, the Addie, both taking the regatta subscription and challenge cups; for second-class sloops the first prizes fall to Josephine cup. The entries for the Wallack cup yacht race in Gravesend Bay are Magic, Wanderer, Columbia, Dauntless, Tidal Wave, Rambler, Sapphi, Palmer, Fleetwing, Eva, Alarm, and Idler. The Madeline was compelled to withdraw from the contest on account of accident. The Josephine, Sappho